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this period that now exists; and the omission is particularly inexplicable in a Cambridge Modern History.

Despite all these minor defects, however, there can be no doubt that the third volume of this great work is in every way worthy of the high standard set by the earlier ones. The period it covers is exceptionally complicated and difficult—with a multitude of isolated details and a paucity of central events about which to group them, while the mass of polemical writings by Catholic and Protestant has served to obscure rather than to illuminate the truth. Over all these difficulties the editors of the *Cambridge Modern History* have gained a decisive victory. They have furnished us with a general guide to a most perplexing epoch, the value of which is unrivalled by that of any other work save possibly the fifth volume of Lavissee and Rambaud's *Histoire Générale*. Comparisons between these two great collaborate histories have been so often made that it is happily unnecessary for the present reviewer to add another, but they certainly differ so widely in conception, arrangement and execution that there is no danger that either will ever render the other superfluous.

ROGER BIGELOW MERRIMAN.

Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary. By P. HUME BROWN, LL.D.
(London: Methuen and Company. 1904. Pp. xi, 243.)

THESE six lectures before the Scottish Society of Antiquaries describe the physical, social and economic aspects of Scotland during a period second to none in its contributions to national development. The work is not exhaustive—the author purposely omits biographical, religious and political topics, and does not mention legal procedure or purely intellectual developments—but within the limits selected the book contains the most adequate description with which the reviewer is acquainted of the conditions of Scottish life in the sixteenth century. By the constant employment of the comparative method, conditions which Scotland enjoys in common with England and the Continent are described, differentiations noted, and, so far as may be, accounted for. The value of the work lies rather in the *ensemble* than in novelty of detail; while its remarkable lucidity, precision and vigor of exposition make it a notable addition to Scottish historical literature.

The first two lectures—based largely upon travellers' accounts—treat chiefly of the physical aspects of Scotland, intercommunication, and the external appearance of villages and towns. The next three lectures deal with subjects of supreme importance—the various phases of town-life. The drift of population from country to town had already begun, and at this time, according to Professor Brown, the towns contained perhaps one-half of the total population. There the most intense life of the nation was concentrated; they were the main agents in effecting the change in the national religion; the power of the nobility was soon to wane before their power; and it was chiefly in the towns that those symptoms of economic change were manifested “which mark the reign

of Mary as a period of transition from the Middle Age to the modern time". The third lecture describes the *mise en scène* of this activity: the extent and character of town-property; communal rights and how they were used; the functions of the church-yard and the cross, the tol-booth and the tron. Lecture IV. discusses the fundamental conditions which determined the form of municipal organization and burghal rights, describes the various sources of income, and exhibits with remarkable vividness the actual processes by which public utilities were converted into means of payment of town-obligations and the conditions thereby established under which home and foreign trade existed. Noteworthy is Professor Brown's publication *in extenso* of a document of 1614 which contains a "precise enumeration of all exports and imports with the respective values of each" and thus affords a complete view both of the industries and of the foreign trade of the country. The fifth lecture deals with a subject second in importance, as a feature of Mary's reign, to the religious revolution only—the rivalry between the merchants and the craftsmen. This controversy of a century's duration now reached an acute stage and involved the question of town-control at the very time when the towns were becoming the determining factor in national life. The chapter is one of remarkable lucidity and force, exhibiting the dynamics of the question in a manner unexcelled.

The last lecture discusses the extent to which Scotland participated in those movements which resulted in the establishment of modern life in England and on the Continent. Nowhere was the religious breach more complete than in Scotland; economic change, however, was less rapid and radical than elsewhere—largely because Scotland had a smaller volume of trade and commerce, and was consequently less under the pressure of necessity. This was true of the transition from a municipal to a national basis in trade and commerce; of the destruction of the power of the gilds and liberation of industry; and of the poor laws. Yet to a limited extent Scotland shared the great European tendencies to social and economic change, and presents the spectacle of a nation awake to improved foreign methods, but of resources too limited for their complete adoption.

O. H. RICHARDSON.

A History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation. By ANDREW LANG. Vol. III. (London: Blackwood and Son; New York: Dodd, Mead and Company. 1904. Pp. xi, 424.)

IN the course of his exposition of Scottish history Mr. Lang has reached the great crisis of the seventeenth century, and to this he devotes the whole of his third volume. The period, beginning with the accession of Charles I. and closing with the recognition of William and Mary, has a manifest unity, for it saw the trial and failure of two momentous experiments. On the one hand and on the other it was attempted to govern Scotland by a divinely sanctioned monarchy (in the sense understood by the Stuarts) and by a theocracy managed by the